

# PHRASAL VERB FOUND IN TEDX TALKS SPEECH ENTITLED “YOU ARE CONTAGIOUS”

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## **Abstract:**

*Phrasal verbs have a reputation of being problematic for the students around the world who learn about language including Indonesians. It occurred since the phrasal verb can have more than one meaning, it depends on the context in which the phrasal verbs are used. This study aimed to identify types of phrasal verbs are used in TEDx talks speech entitled “You are Contagious?”, to find outs the most dominant phrasal verb exceed in TEDx talks speech entitled “You are Contagious?”, to describe what contributions of phrasal verb found in TEDx talks speech entitled “You are Contagious in lexical studies. The researcher used descriptive qualitative research approach. Source of data of this research was the TEDx talks speech entitled “You are Contagious”. The researcher found four types of phrasal verb. Those were transitive phrasal verb 54,8% (17 of 31), intransitive phrasal verb 25,8% (8 or 31), separable phrasal verb 6,5% ( 2 of 31), transitive phrasal verb with two objects 12.9% (4 of 31), and none for non-separable phrasal verb. The most dominant one was transitive phrasal verb 54,8% (17 of 31). The phrasal verbs realized in TEDx Talks Speech Entitled “You are Contagious” can be used as the reference or alternative source learning to lexical study. The researcher suggests teacher/lecturer, she or he can use speech script or video as one of alternative media to teach about phrasal verb.*

**Keywords:** *Phrasal Verb, Speech, Lexical*

## 1. Introduction

Nowadays, in this modern era, globalization is able to interconnect people in all life areas without any boundaries around the world. Because of globalization, everyone is connected to each other for the sake of personal matter and business. Therefore, it is needed the global language which facilitate people among countries to communicate each other (Mohammed and Mohammed, 2020). In this case, it is the perfect introduction to *lingua franca* since the focus of globalization is communication as well. The words *lingua franca* refers to a language which is used by people who speak various different languages and is often applied to the English language. English becomes the global language which help people to connect each other across lingual borders in the modern everyday life (Todorava and Todorova, 2018). According to Internet World Status, in 2016 English has established as the international language of business and commerce, politics, science, medicine, and education. It is an evident that English is responsible for all domain of contemporary life.

For facing all those condition, Indonesian government has legitimized the English subject. It is taught starting from elementary to university level. According to Komaria (1998) cited in Abrar, *et al* (2018) in Indonesia, English becomes the second language to communicate after *bahasa* Indonesia. However, it is still many people who are not able to use English in proper way. It happened for many problems. The first one is Indonesian's mother tongue – *bahasa* Indonesia. Indonesians accustomed to using *bahasa* Indonesia when interacting each other as the society member; thus, when they have to speak with foreign people, they get hard thing. The second one is the difference of linguistic elements between *bahasa* Indonesia and English, such as the grammar pattern, vocabulary, accent, and pronunciation (Abrar, *et al* 2018).

Moreover, in order to make good communication, people have to understand what the language used. In English communication, there are four skills that should be mastered, they are speaking, writing, listening and reading (Meyers, 2005). If Indonesians are able to master it, they will be easier interact each other even internationally. However, one of the biggest Indonesians' obstacle in English learning is vocabulary (Fitriyani, 2016). Indonesians always get difficulties related to this. The lack of vocabularies still

becomes the main problem. Besides, vocabularies has many types; one of them is phrasal verb (Bolton, 2012). In Indonesia, there are still many people who do not understand the mean of phrasal verb. As the matter of fact, both in oral and written communication phrasal verb is always used. Mahmoud (2015) defined that “phrasal verb is a combination of two or three words functioning as a unit of meaning”. On the other hand, phrasal verbs have a reputation of being problematic for the students around the world who learn about language including Indonesians. It occurred since the phrasal verb can have more than one meaning, it depends on the context in which the phrasal verbs are used. Moreover, many Indonesians interpret the word one by one without paying attention to the term of phrasal verb.

Phrasal verb can be found in oral and written text such as poet, song lyric, book, novel, article, essay, speech, oration, and so on. Therefore, the researcher identified phrasal verb found in TEDx talks speech entitled “*You are Contagious*”. From all the exposures above, it can be formulated statements of problems: 1. What types of phrasal verbs are used in TEDx talks speech entitled “*You are Contagious*? 2. What is the most dominant phrasal verb exceed in TEDx talks speech entitled “*You are Contagious*”? 3. What are contributions of phrasal verb found in TEDx talks speech entitled “*You are Contagious* in lexical learning? The research is organized as follows: The first part is background of the study and its significances. The second part is review of related literature and some previous studies. The third part is the research method and data. The four part is research result and findings. The last part is a summary of research and some suggestions for next researchers.

## **2. Literature Riview**

### **2.1. The Definition of Phrasal Verb**

In English teaching and learning activity, phrasal verbs are frequently found. It exists both on oral and written communication. Tu & Roth (2012) stated that phrasal verb is two word or phrase which added to a preposition or and adverb and create new meaning. Furthermore Gilquin (2014) defined that phrasal verb is a combination between a word and a particle, and having complete meaning.

Barekat & Baniasady (2014) three elicitation tests were administered, eliciting preference for either a phrasal verb or an equivalent one-word verb. The total mean score of the participants was used as a criterion to form two groups. Participants whose scores fell below the mean were placed in Group A (participants with higher amount of avoidance highlights that phrasal verb is made up by the complete combination between a verb and a particle which create a new meaning. The particle can be a preposition or a particle. The new combination exactly makes a new meaning. That is why phrasal verb cannot be translated word by word, it should one package. In addition to this, Jackendoff (2010: 228) stated that English phrasal verbs consist of a verb paired with a particle which is homophonous with at least a preposition. The verb and its particle are written as separate words in the orthography, and the phrasal verb shares similarities, such as transitivity and irregularity, with the single-word verb which the 'verb' part of the phrasal verb resembles and from which it presumably originates (Machonis: 2009). The particle used in the phrasal verb is not a preposition, although it resembles one in appearance.

For instance, the word "look" and the preposition "after", if those words are combined, it will create a new meaning. Literally, "look" word means to "ascertain by the use of one's eyes" (merriam-webster), and "after" word means "behind in place" (merriam-webster). If they have combined, the word will have a new meaning becomes "to take care of" (merriam-webster). It is so clear that phrasal verb cannot translate one by one since it can indicate misunderstanding.

However, phrasal verb sometimes still maintains the original meaning. For instance, the phrasal verb "grow up". If it is translated in *bahasa* Indonesia, "grow" word means "*tumbuh*", and particle "up" means "*atas, ke atas*". The addition particle here does not change the literal meaning of "grow up".

Thus, it can be concluded that phrasal verb is a combination between a verb and particle. It will create a new meaning even there are not all of the phrasal verbs really change the meaning of the original verb.

## 2.2. Types of Phrasal Verb

Phrasal verb usually uses in English informal oral communication. On the other hand, in formal communication it frequently exists in essay writing and the phrasal verb is replaced with more formal form. Every phrasal verb relies on the grammatical pattern.

According to Wyatt (2007:4), phrasal verb is divided into five types. They are as following:

a. Transitive phrasal verb

Transitive phrasal verb is a phrasal verb which needs an object. In addition, according to Stagebreg as cited in Wahyudi (2015), transitive phrasal verb has a direct object (transitive verb + O).

For instance: (1) Make sure you **fill in** *your landing card*; (2) *What a pretty dress! Why don't you try it on?*; (3) **Take off** *your jacket*.

b. Intransitive phrasal verb

This phrasal verb type does not an object after the transitive verb. Without an object, it has made a complete meaning.

For instance: (1) The plane **took off** *and landed on time.*; (2) *Pete and Sue had an argument but they've made up now.*; (3) *Did you get the tickets? No, they'd sold out.*

c. Separable phrasal verb

This phrasal verb can be separated. It means the verb and the particle can be separated. For instance: (1) Please, **turn** the computer **on**; (2) Please, **turn on** the computer. The phrasal verb “turn on” here means to activate or cause to flow, operate, or function by or as if by turning a control (merriamwebster); (3) Marcus **asked out** Jenny; (4) Marcus **asked** Jenny **out**. The phrasal verb “asked out” means to ask information (merriam webster)

d. Non-separable phrasal verb

This phrasal verb cannot be separated. The verb and particle remain together. For instance, (1) The victim has **passed away**. The phrasal verb “passed away” means passing from physical life/ die (merriem-webster).; (2) We **came across** an interesting bookstore. The phrasal verb “came across” means to meet, find, or encounter especially by chance (merriem-webster); (3) I can **look after** myself. The phrasal verb “**look after**” means to take care of ((merriem-webster);).

e. Transitive phrasal verbs with two objects

This type of phrasal verb has two objects which place one after the verb and one after the particle. For instance: (1) They **put** their success **down to** good planning. The phrasal verb “put down to” means an act or instance of putting down (merriam webster).; (2) I'm going to **cut down on** fast food this year. The phrasal verb “cut down on” means to reduce or

curtail volume or activity (merriam webster).; (3) She **came up with** a good idea. The phrasal verb “came up” means to come to attention or consideration (merriam webster).

### 2.3. Why Speech?

Speech is one kind of human vocal communication using language and completing it with gesture, face expression, eye look, and much more (Mcleod and McCormack, 2015). By speech, the speaker can deliver many things to the audiences (Bernhardt and Major, 2015). It can be information, idea, influence, and so on. Therefore, based on the explanation, the researcher is interested to carry out the research related to speech. Moreover, the researcher is going to analyze the use of phrasal verbs in formal communication speech that is produced by Vanessa Van Edward.

She is a national bestselling author and founder of Science People. Vanessa is Lead Investigator at Science of People. She is the bestselling author of *Captivate: The Science of Succeeding with People*. Her book has been translated into 15 different languages and more than 30 million people watch her on YouTube (scienceofpeople.com). On June 27<sup>th</sup>, 2017, she became one of speakers in TEDxLondon. She delivered a speech entitled “*You are Contagious*”. It was about human behavior from hand gesture, the way how we stand up, even how we say “hello” can change the way others perceive our confidence. This topic is so important as a human being we live interacting with other. As the matter of fact, her speech on TEDxTalks YouTube channel has had 2.5M viewers until now. Therefore, the researcher is interested to conduct a research about the phrasal verb found in it.

### 2.4. Lexical Studies

According to Sanchez (2007), every language has a different rule of grammar as it has a vocabulary or lexicon which forms one part of its grammar. Lexis is a core of communicative competence development (Moudraia, 2001). This definition comes from traditional views, in which learning a word or lexical item is approached as learning the forms and meanings overlooking the cognitive effort and the need of using the word in varied and multiple communicative contexts. Approaching lexical competence from this definition may make the teacher to be aware of and help students to develop the necessary interrelated sub knowledge that constitute it.

### 3. **Research Methodology**

#### 3.1. **Subject**

This research was conducted using descriptive qualitative approach. The research object in this study is the TEDx talks speech entitled “*You are Contagious*”.

#### 3.2. **Instruments**

The sources of data for the analysis are video and subtitle TEDx talks speech entitled “You are Contagious”. The video becomes the subject of analysis where the writer understand every speech that is produced by Vanessa Van Edward.

#### 3.3. **Data Analysis Procedures**

The data was collected from TEDx talks speech entitled “*You are Contagious*” by Vanessa Van Edward. The writer analyzed the phrasal verbs found on it. For collecting the data, the researcher downloaded the speech script on the internet, after that analyzing it. For data analyzing, the researcher used the Miles and Huberman’s qualitative data analysis stages. The first stage is data reduction which means selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data. The second one is data display which means taking the next action for further analysis. The last one is drawing conclusion.

### 4. **Findings**

#### 4.1 **Types of phrasal verbs are used in TEDx talks speech entitled “*You are Contagious*”**

In this part, the researcher focused on finding out the type of phrasal verbs in formal communication speech that is produced by Vanessa Van Edward. From the script which has analyzed, the researcher only found 31 phrasal verbs.

Out of five types of phrasal verb employed by Wyatt (2007), there were four types of them found in the speech entitled “You Are Contagious” delivered in TEDxLondon. Those were transitive phrasal verb 54,8% (17 of 31), intransitive phrasal verb 25,8% (8 or 31), separable phrasal verb 6,5% (2 of 31), transitive phrasal verb with two objects 12,9% (4 of 31), and none for non-separable phrasal verb. For more explanation, the researcher gave some examples related to the types of phrasal verb used in the speech, as followings:

a. **Transitive phrasal verb**

1) figure out

This phrasal verb includes to transitive phrasal verb. It needs at least an object. It found in the sentence "...my years of social awkwardness led me to a fascinating career trying to *figure out* how people work." in minute 00:25. The meaning is to understand **what someone is like and why they behave in the way that they do.**

2) embarked on

It is transitive phrasal verb in which the object must come after the particle. The meaning of this is to start a new project or activity, usually one which will be difficult and take time. It was found in the sentence "..., so we *embarked on* a huge experiment." in minute 00:48.

The meaning of this is to start a new project or activity, usually one that will be difficult and will take time.

3) look for

This type of phrasal verb is transitive phrasal verb in which it needs an object. It found in the minute 13:09 in the sentence "We were *looking for* body language patterns...". The meaning is to search for someone or something.

b. **Intransitive phrasal verb**

1) goes up

This is intransitive phrasal verb. It does not need object to complete the sentence. It found in the sentence "In a really good conversation, usually the volume *goes up.*" in the minute 13:19. The meaning is to increase.

2) come up

It is intransitive phrasal verb. It does not need object to complete the sentence. The meaning is to travel to a place that is further north or is larger or more important than the place you are leaving. It found in the sentence "Have any vacations *coming up?*" in the minute 16:19.



- 3) ran on

It is intransitive phrasal verb. This type of phrasal verb does not have an object. The meaning is to continue for longer than expected or planned. It found in the sentence "... people who *ran on* a treadmill" in the minute 05:12

**c. Separable phrasal verb**

- 1) go up

This type of phrasal verb is separable phrasal verb. The verb and the particle can be separated, then add the object between them. The meaning is to be built. It found in the sentence "Now, *go* all the way *up* into your eyes" in the minute 09:20.

- 2) raise up

It is separable phrasal verb. The verb and the particle can be separated. It found in the phrase "*Raise* your eyebrows *up*." in the minute 08:02. The meaning is to move upwards **or to a higher position**.

**d. transitive phrasal verb with two objects**

- 1) led to

It included to transitive phrasal verb with two object type. One placed after the verb, and another one placed after the particle. The meaning is to begin a process that causes something to happen. It found in the sentence "...social awkwardness *led* me *to* a fascinating career..." in the minute 00:25.

- 2) bring back

This type of phrasal verb is transitive phrasal verb with two object. One object is after the verb, and the other is after the particle. It found in the sentence "And the moment I *bring* them *back* out..." in the minute 02:30. The meaning is bring someone back to something; used for saying that you are going to talk about a subject that you have already talked about.

- 3) get in

It included to transitive phrasal verb with two object type. One placed after the verb, and another one placed after the particle. It found in the sentence They said "Vanessa, I *get* being happy *in* person,..." It found in minute 10:54. The meaning to manage to fit something such as an activity or comment into a small amount of time.

#### 4.2 The most dominant phrasal verb exceed in TEDx talks speech entitled “*You are Contagious*”

From the analysis, the researcher found many types of phrasal verb realized in TEDx talks speech entitled “*You are Contagious*”. Here the briefly amount of types found from the data.

Table 1

Type of Phrasal Verb exceed in TEDx talks speech entitled “*You are Contagious*”

No.	Type of Phrasal Verb	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Transitive phrasal verb	17	54.8%
2.	Intransitive phrasal verb	8	25.8%
3.	Separable phrasal verb	2	6.5%
4.	Non-separable phrasal verb	0	0
5.	Transitive phrasal verb with two objects	4	12.9%
Total		31	100%

From the table 1 above, it showed that the most dominant phrasal verb type is transitive phrasal verb. From 31 phrasal verbs (100%) found, there were 17 transitive phrasal verbs (54.8%) which spreaded in the beginning, middle, and end of speech. Then, it was followed by intransitive phrasal verb. There were eight phrasal verbs (25.8%) found in it. The next one was separable phrasal verb. From 31 phrasal verbs, only two phrasal verbs (6.5%) found in it, and the last one was transitive phrasal verb with two objects. It was found for about four phrasal verbs (12.9%).

### 5. Discussion

In this study, the researcher focused on phrasal verb types. She found 31 phrasal verbs from the speech script. In analyzing it, she used Wyatt’s theory in which he divided phrasal into five types namely transitive, intransitive, separable, non-separable, and transitive with two objects phrasal verb. However, in this speech script, the researcher found only four types phrasal verb except non-separable. This finding is so different from Setiowati’s study (2017). She analyzed types of phrasal verb realized in novel. The result showed that English phrasal verb used in the novel were intransitive, separable, and inseparable. There were no transitive phrasal verb and transitive phrasal verb with two objects. Moreover, in the Putri’s study (2013), she also found English phrasal verb in the novel. The result revealed that English phrasal verb are categorized into 8.7% of

separable phrasal verb and 91.7% of English phrasal verb are categorized into non separable phrasal verb. In her study, she did not find transitive, intransitive, and transitive with two objects phrasal verb. Both of Setiowati and Putri's study used Wyatt' theory for categorizing the phrasal verb types.

Furthermore, in this study, the most dominant phrasal verb type was transitive phrasal verb. From 31 phrasal verbs (100%) found, there were 17 transitive phrasal verbs (54.8%). It happened for a reason. According to McLeon and McCormack (2015), speech is "the means by which we communicate messages orally; however, we can communicate messages in other forms, including via written text". Speech functions to provide information, try to get someone to do something, share someone's feeling, and so on. From all of the functions, it can be concluded that speech has a goal. Speech is such an oral communication in which the speaker delivers something to the audience. For delivering it, the speaker usually tends to use transitive verb or transitive phrasal verb in which it needs an direct object. Therefore, in this Vania's speech entitled "*You are Contagious*", the most dominant phrasal verb type was transitive phrasal verb. For instance, in the sentence "We were also *looking for* volume differences." This sentence was situated in a conversation between strangers. During the speech delivery, Vania asked to the audiences to imagine when they have a conversation with strangers, exactly they will search for the volume differences to decide whether good or bad situation. For making this situation became real, she used phrasal verb "*looking for*" which is it needed a direct object to make the sentence complete thought. Therefore, in this study, the most dominant phrasal verb found in TEDx Talks speech was transitive phrasal verb.

Providing of that, in the statement of the problem, the researcher stated that the result of the study can be a contribution to lexical study. The phrasal verbs realized in TEDx Talks Speech Entitled "*You are Contagious*" can be used as the reference or alternative source learning to lexical study. The students will be more enthusiastic to study lexical through the transcript of the speech. Furthermore, the lecturer has to deliver the material in an interesting way in order to make the students engaged to it. For instance, he/she can ask one of students to give an opinion about phrasal verb used in the speech.

Moreover, since the study was already carried out successfully, the data analyzing which are mentioned in this study can be followed by readers or students, especially those who learn about lexis or lexicon, for analyzing their own object or subject. Also, the study can be presented in lexical classes by

students or lecturers as an example of how to analysis phrasal verbs from the lyrics of song. The object of this study also can be discussed further in lexical classes as an authentic material that its aspects are able to be analyzed. By presenting an example from the two array of script which contained of phrasal verb, the students can have a better understanding about the material that the lecturers presented.

In addition to this, he or she can give a paragaraph of the speech transcript to the students, then ask them to identify what phrasal verb types used in the sppech. Next, ask them to find the meaning of it. Through this way, the students will be more enjoyed in learning lexical study. They will understand the phrasal verb easily.

## 6. Conclusion

From the study above, several conclusions can be formulated, as following:

There were several phrasal verb types found in TEDx Talks Speech delivered by Vanessa Van Edward entitled “You are Contagious”. They were transitive phrasal verb 54,8% (17 of 31), intransitive phrasal verb 25,8% (8 or 31), separable phrasal verb 6,5% ( 2 of 31), transitive phrasal verb with two objects 12.9% (4 of 31), and none for non-separable phrasal verb. The most dominant one was transitive phrasal verb 54,8% (17 of 31). The phrasal verbs realized in TEDx Talks Speech Entitled “*You are Contagious*” can be used as the reference or alternative source learning to lexical study.

Furthermore, the researchers would like to give some suggestions to the teacher/lecturer, students, and next researchers. For teacher/lecturer, she or he can use speech script or video as one of alternative media to teach about phrasal verb. In this way it will be easier to know the meanings of the phrasal verbs. It is helpful for them who are easily bored and tired in learning a language by reading a book. For students, they should be more concerned about phrasal verb as it is such an important thing as English Foreign Learner. For next researchers, it is expected that this study can be a reference for the next researchers in conducting research related to phrasal verb. They can develop this study more.

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